

Marfa it was feared that the Federals had cut the wire after crossing the river. The break was repaired early today, and official reports of yesterday's fighting were sent to General Hugh L. Scott, in El Paso.

The Red Cross force here was augmented today by the arrival of Dr. R. E. Jumper, of the Guggenheim smelter at Torreon, and Dr. T. P. Spring, of El Paso, who came to assist the surgeons at work here. With the additional nurses sent from El Paso yesterday, Dr. C. F. Braden says he now has enough help to handle the situation, unless the fighting should become more desperate and a great flood of wounded should be brought here.

Fighting at Night.

The battle at Ojinaga presents a terrifying sight to the hundreds who are watching it to-night from the American side. The constant rattle of musketry, the whirling of machine guns, resembling riveting machines on a skyscraper or in a machine shop, and the roar of the field pieces have become monotonous to the watchers, but the glare of a night battle is new. Flashes of fire on hillside and in the desert plain show where the forces are stationed, and these flashes, coming every second, make almost a continuous red glow to the west and add terror to the scene.

Evidently the end of the battle is still some time off. The Federals show no disposition to give up their position on the mesa, and the rebels are apparently as determined to continue their efforts to take the heights.

Beginning really last Sunday afternoon, the battle has been waged with slight interruption since, and for the last forty-eight hours it has been a continuous and most desperate conflict, with the number of slain and wounded not known, but believed to number into the hundreds.

Declaring that he would soon move on Mexico City with his entire army, General Villa placed an order in El Paso for 12,000 uniforms for his men. "I will need many more," said Villa, "but these will do for the men on the border."

Rebel currency issued by Villa in Chihuahua is now reaching the border and is in circulation in Juarez. Each certificate bears the signature of Luis Terrazas, son of the Chihuahua millionaire, and each one states that the certificate is guaranteed by the Terrazas estates.

This, it is said, is one method which Villa has taken to collect the ransom which he has demanded for the release of Terrazas.

PREDICTS INTERVENTION

"The Spectator," of London, Says It Will Soon Come.

London, Jan. 3.—"The Spectator" declares today that the pressure of public opinion in all the rest of the world soon will force the United States to intervene in Mexico. The article declares that President Wilson made a mistake in not assuming that President Huerta would be the strongest force with which to bring about peace in Mexico and supporting him accordingly; but it adds that it understands perfectly the reasons why Mr. Wilson did not adopt such a cynical course.

"Instead," the article says, "he did what, with all respect, we must say is the worst thing he could have done. He intervened; he deplored bloodshed and anarchy, and yet he would neither stop it himself nor let any one else do so. The only way left for the United States is for themselves to restore order in Mexico."

"The Spectator" declares that joint action by other powers with the United States in Mexico is impossible, and that the United States will have to act alone or sacrifice the Monroe Doctrine, which it is not likely to do. The article says that it would prove rather an easy conquest for the United States, but that conquest would be followed by a demand for national independence and accompanied by rebellion. The rebellion also would be suppressed, but it would be followed by annexation to the United States of the northern states of Mexico and the independence of the rest of the country under a treaty by which the Washington government would control Mexico's foreign relations.

"The Spectator" thinks even this condition would not last long, and predicts that within fifty years one nation of 200,000,000 English speaking people will extend from the Canadian border to the Panama Canal, with the exception of British Honduras.

MEXICAN DEPUTIES FREE

Twenty-six Imprisoned by Huerta in October Released.

Mexico City, Jan. 2.—Twenty-six former Mexican deputies imprisoned by President Huerta last October were released from the penitentiary today. This number does not include Rodolfo Reyes, ex-Minister of Justice, nor Jorge Vera Estanol, ex-Minister of Public Instruction.

The judge of the District Court who had charge of the investigation found there was no basis for the accusation of rebellion, and the release of the prisoners was ordered.

HUERTA TAKES OIL PLANTS

His Soldiers Seize Stations of Two Corporations.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 2.—Detachments of Federal soldiers took charge today of the tanks and pumping stations of the Aguila Oil Company and the Waters-Pierce concern. They had received written orders that supplies must be delivered to the terminal company until further orders were given.

The Mexican gunboat Zaragoza left for Tampico today with a heavy cargo of war materials. A wireless installation had been fitted on the vessel while she was here.

BANDITS ROB AMERICANS

Castillo Sacking Colonies in Western Chihuahua.

Juarez, Mexico, Jan. 2.—Maximo Castillo, bandit, with more than one hundred of his followers, is looting the American colonies in western Chihuahua, according to information brought here today by Americans who had fled from Castillo's men.

General Villa sent two hundred picked

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL PANCITO VILLA.



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men to Casas Grandes to-day to attack Castillo.

Declaring that he would soon move on Mexico City with his entire army, General Villa placed an order in El Paso for 12,000 uniforms for his men. "I will need many more," said Villa, "but these will do for the men on the border."

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DANIELS WANTS VICE-ADMIRALS

Will Ask Congress to Create the Rank to Avoid International Friction.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 2.—The conflict of rank in Mexican waters between Sir Christopher Cradock, rear admiral of the British navy, commanding the British squadron in Mexican waters, and Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American naval force, has led Secretary Daniels to decide to ask Congress immediately after it convenes this month, to authorize the creation of four vice-admirals of the navy.

Sir Christopher's commission as a rear admiral antedates that of Rear Admiral Fletcher, and consequently he would take precedence in any joint naval demonstration or landing of an expedition that might be necessary. American predominance of interests in Mexico, as well as the size of the American force in Mexican waters, which is much larger than the British force, would make this exceedingly undesirable to the government, which will insist on taking the lead in all things in Mexico, as far as international cooperation is concerned. The usage of years, however, gives in the present instance precedence to the British naval commander, although Rear Admiral Fletcher is understood not to have admitted it thus far.

If a vice-admiral were in command of the American ships in Mexican waters, there would be no question about the ranking officers, as the American vice-admiral would outrank the British rear admiral. To meet the present unfortunate situation and other certain to arise from time to time, particularly in Latin American situations, Secretary Daniels will ask Congress for four vice-admirals.

There have been repeated rumors of friction between Sir Christopher Cradock and Rear Admiral Fletcher. At the Navy Department today there was reference on the subject. It appears, however, that the question of which officer should take precedence did arise, but was never definitely settled, one reason being that occasion for joint action has never arisen. If it had come up at Tampico during the fighting there recently, it is probable there would have been a tilt between the two officers, as it is not believed that Rear Admiral Fletcher would grant any British or other officer precedence, even if he were outranked. It is held here that the special importance of America's position in Mexico and the extent of the American squadron, as compared with the few British ships on the scene, would have justified Rear Admiral Fletcher in insisting on taking the lead.

FEDERALS FIRM AT NUEVO LAREDO

Holding Their Own at the End of Second Day's Battle with Rebels.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 2.—While the desultory fighting today was indecisive, whatever advantage there was at the end of the second day's battle in the siege of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, seemed to be with the Federal defenders of the town.

In the most important engagement today a Constitutional machine gun detachment of 100 men was dislodged from its position, one thousand yards from the Federal lines, and the rebels fled, after thirty-five of their number had been killed. The number of Federals killed was placed at five. "Estimates of the wounded were not available."

The main line of the besiegers was unbroken to-night and the government troops held their positions.

Rebel leaders were disappointed at the delay in the arrival of artillery reinforcements. They declared they would prolong the siege indefinitely and promised a more vigorous attack when the artillery arrived.

Sevent Constitutionalists were summarily hanged by Federals today "as a warning." It also was reported, but not confirmed.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c. —ADVT.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ BACK

Chief Executive of Venezuela Brings Army to Capital.

Caracas, Jan. 2.—President Juan Vicente Gomez returned to the Venezuelan capital yesterday after an absence of five months. He brought with him the army of seven thousand men with which he had encamped at Maracay since early in August, when General Cipriano Castro, the former dictator, made an unsuccessful attempt to bring about a revolution.

The soldiers marched through the principal streets, and then were drawn up in front of Miraflores Palace, where the members of the foreign diplomatic corps had gathered to offer their New Year's greetings. It is probable that the termination of the state of war at present existing will be shortly proclaimed.

Coro, Venezuela, Jan. 2.—A family tragedy resulted in the death yesterday of the leaders of Cipriano Castro's unsuccessful revolutionary army, General Lazaro Gonzalez and General Urbina, who had been erroneously reported among the killed on August 1st in a battle with the government troops here.

General Urbina shot General Gonzalez dead after a quarrel. Later in the day Señora Gonzalez, assisted by a friend, shot and killed General Urbina.

MITCHELL HAPPY AFTER FIRST DAY

Continued from first page.

"Have you heard from Colonel Goethals?" Mr. Mitchell was asked.

"No," was the reply.

"Have you heard from Colonel Gorgas or General Wood?"

"No."

"Have you heard from Colonel Roosevelt?"

"No, I have not," said Mr. Mitchell, evidently much amused, "nor have I heard from the King of Belgium."

An effort was made to find out if the Mayor had attempted to communicate with any of them. After he had acknowledged that he had made no effort to reach either Roosevelt or Gorgas he balked and refused to answer any more questions along that line.

Some of the best bets for places still to be filled are:

Commissioner of Licenses—George H. Bell.

Chief of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses—Maurice Wertheim, son-in-law of Henry Morgenthau.

Third member of the Civil Service Commission—Albert de Rodos.

The first letter signed by Mitchell as Mayor was this to Richard Weiling, who has gone back to the practice of law:

"In accepting your resignation as a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission I am taking the opportunity to express my deep appreciation of the work which you have done in the last four years. In carrying out my ideas as to the enlargement of the scope and purpose of civil service work, I have thought it wise to appoint new incumbents to membership on the commission."

"That I have determined to do so is not to be taken as any reflection upon your administration, but is due rather to the conviction that new men can perhaps more easily adjust themselves to the new point of view."

"In taking this step, I am mindful of the long and distinguished service which you have rendered not only as Civil Service Commissioner but as a citizen of New York; and I trust that my administration may have the continued benefit of your advice and support."

Mayor Mitchell said the burden of his message to the heads of departments with whom he conferred was that they should go slow in making changes for a few days, that they should study their departments and find out just who was needed to strengthen the staff. He said that so far as he knew the appointment of Burdette G. Lewis as Deputy Commissioner of Correction was the only deputyship that had been filled. He took the place of William J. Wright, Tammany leader of the 31st Assembly District.

Stephen Nugent, Frank J. Goodwin, Deputy Commissioners of Charities, and Daniel E. Finn, secretary of the Fire Department, Tammany leaders, all resigned yesterday. William Sinnott, another Tammany leader, was holding on as Deputy Commissioner of Bridges last night, but he realized it was only for a day or two.

Speaking of the appointment of Mr. Lewis as Deputy Commissioner of Correction Mayor Mitchell remarked:

"He'll make good, too. There's plenty of room for improvement in the Tombs."

His word to Police Commissioner McKay, the Mayor said, was to use his own discretion in the appointment of temporary deputies. Asked whether he had an understanding with Commissioner McKay that McKay was first deputy when the Mayor found the man he was looking for as head of the department, Mitchell replied:

"I have never talked the matter over with him."

If Arthur H. Woods is not made Commissioner he may be First Deputy.

Among those who saw the Mayor, in addition to the members of his Cabinet, were Dudley Field Malone, Frank L. Polk and Ogden L. Mills, Borough President McCormack went in with Lewis Nixon, the well known ship-builder, to have him sworn in as consulting engineer and acting Commissioner of Public Works for the Borough of Richmond.

Mayor Mitchell said he might be at his desk all day today, although it has always been the custom of the Mayor to take a half holiday on Saturday.

TO MOVE AGAINST MAD MULLAH.

London, Jan. 2.—It is reported that a punitive expedition to operate against the Mad Mullah in the British protectorate of Somaliland is being organized. Since a camel corps of British native troops was cut up by the Mad Mullah and his followers on August 1st, last year, the devices have been devised to such an extent that thousands have fled to the coast.

It is assumed that the expedition will consist of seasoned troops from British India and that it will be of considerable strength.

M'KAY HAS POLICE JOB WELL IN HAND

Waldo's Successor Now Alertly Filling Two Busy Places.

NO ONE CARES TO DO ANY TALKING

Mayor Confers with New Head of Department—Waldo Aids Retained.

From outward appearances the Police Department under the new administration is going to worry along much as it has in the past. That is, the newly appointed Commissioner, Douglas L. McKay, has reinstated his deputies and department heads and their secretaries. In other words, all the men that Commissioner Waldo retired to districts have been brought back to their former places.

Yesterday Mr. McKay called on Mayor Mitchell and conferred with him. It was decided that, for the time being, the deputies and department heads would be brought back to the positions the former Commissioner removed them from just before he left his job. And so Commissioner McKay issued such orders.

The position of First Deputy Commissioner is vacant, because the former holder of that office, Mr. McKay, is now the Commissioner. The office of the Fourth Deputy Commissioner is vacant because Waldo made of Mr. Dillon an inspector. It is understood that the present deputies are serving only temporarily.

The first official act of Mr. McKay was to transfer back Patrolman John Cramer to the office of Inspector Schmittberger. Waldo had transferred the man to a station house.

There isn't much that can be told of the expectations of the department under its new head, as all of the department officials appear to adhere to the ultimatum of Mayor Mitchell when he said: "Doeds, not words." But the young Commissioner entered into his new work with vigor and enthusiasm. All day he sat behind the big redwood department desk and talked with all the various department heads, inspectors, captains, lieutenants and other callers. He started early and stayed late.

The situation was much the same in the office of Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty. Dozens and dozens of detectives and officials tramped through his office to shake hands with him. And then, also, he was particularly busy with routine work. He said that he would cooperate heartily with the new Commissioner.

Commissioner Newburger, in answer to all questions, said that he "had nothing to say."

It seems to be well understood that Commissioner McKay will also carry on his former duties—those of First Deputy Commissioner.

The first official Police Headquarters order issued by Commissioner McKay was that of the formal reappointment of the two deputy commissioners.

OWN OFFICE FOR BRUERE

New City Chamberlain Not to Sit with Mayor.

Henry Bruere, the new City Chamberlain, who is to be the right hand man of Mayor Mitchell, rode down to the City Hall with the latter yesterday morning. The Mayor slapped him on the back as they parted and the City Chamberlain proceeded downtown to arrange for his bond.

The bond, for \$200,000, was made out by four surety companies. It was filed with the Controller at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was approved an hour later.

"Are you going to move your desk to the Mayor's office?" Mr. Bruere was asked.

"No," he replied. "I am going to devote all my time to mastering the details of the office of City Chamberlain first. After that I shall stick to my last job. I have had a great deal of experience in the Finance Department in connection with my work in the Bureau of Municipal Research, but I do not know much about this job."

In spite of the modesty of Mr. Bruere it is known that the Mayor expects to get much advice from him in the reorganization of the various departments. However, it was thought there would be too much criticism if Mr. Bruere took a desk in the Mayor's office. He will go to the Municipal Building when the Finance Department moves there.

"I am not going to do much talking," said Mr. Bruere, when asked what reforms he had in mind. "You know that is what the Mayor has said, and he is my boss."

He did say he was going to give up all connection with the Bureau of Municipal Research, of which he has been a director, at \$10,000 a year.

After Mr. Bruere had filed his bond he took over the Chamberlain's office from Robert R. Moore, the retiring Chamberlain. Mr. Moore took a receipt from Chamberlain Bruere for \$22,753.35, representing cash in the banks. Of that amount \$14,219.62 is tied up in the Carnegie Trust Company and the Northern Bank, which failed many months ago. Mr. Moore also took a receipt for \$10,000, which represents cash in banks belonging to court trust funds.

FORSTNER AGAIN ACCUSED

Zabern Newspaper Prints Attack on Imprisoned Officer.

Zabern, Germany, Jan. 2.—A local newspaper, the "Anzeiger," today prints detailed charges of abuse of soldiers and civilians by Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, Lieutenant Boltz and Sergeant Oefelich, of the 9th Regiment, Captain von Kistowsky, of the same regiment, also is accused by the "Anzeiger" of insulting and permitting insults to private soldiers.

Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, who was responsible for the recent disorders in Zabern, was sentenced on December 19 to forty-three days' imprisonment after trial by court martial. He was accused specifically of having cut down with his sabre a lame cobbler. Following the riotous charges a government crisis, Emperor William ordered the 9th Infantry transferred to other parts of Alsace.

Cornell Clubs Entertain.

The Cornell University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs presented a musical program yesterday evening at a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The audience filled the house. The opening number was "Alma Mater," by the Glee Club, followed by the "Alumni Song" by the club. "Evening Song" concluded the programme.

KING DISSOLVES CORTES

General Election in Spain Fixed for March 8 and 15.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Madrid, Jan. 2.—A royal decree dissolving Parliament and prescribing a general election for March 8 and March 15 was published today. This move averts the threatened cabinet crisis, confirming as it does the Dato Cabinet in power at least until the Parliament reopens, on March 31.

In an interview today Premier Dato declared that the programme he will present to the Parliament will differ notably from that of the Conservatives in 1909, the last time they were in power, as it is impossible to ignore modern tendencies and the social problems which now press for solution.

DUNN GETS TEN MONTHS ON ISLAND

Like Term for J. J. Fogarty in Highway Graft Case—His Company Fined.

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 2.—"Bart" Dunn, a Tammany leader; Joseph J. Fogarty, a former employee of the State Department of Highways, and the Dunbar Contracting Company, convicted of conspiracy in connection with the state road construction in Rockland County, received sentences here today.

Dunn's penalty was ten months' imprisonment at Blackwell's Island and \$500 fine.

Fogarty got ten months without a fine, and the Dunbar company, which is Dunn's company, got a \$500 fine.

A motion to set aside the verdict and demanding a new trial was denied.

"Bart" Dunn, who was Charles F. Murphy's close friend, and Joseph J. Fogarty were convicted of fraud in the construction of highways, and their conviction was the direct result of the work of John A. Hennessy. Dunn and Fogarty, who was a state inspector of highways, were indicted on August 18 by a special grand jury.

It was charged that Dunn, who was the president of the Dunbar Construction Company, through the connivance of Fogarty, conspired to defraud the people out of at least \$15,000 in the construction of the Tuxedo Turnpike. It was further alleged that Dunn had used his influence to get Fogarty assigned to the inspection of the work. The charge on which the men were convicted was a misdemeanor. The extreme penalty for the offence is a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500.

CHURCH SCHISM MENACED

Archbishop Expedites Return Home of Bishop of Zanzibar.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Jan. 2.—There is no diminution in the vigor of the controversy which has divided a great body of churchmen and which threatens a serious schism in the Church of England. The administration of Holy Communion by the Anglican bishops of Uganda and Mombasa to missionaries of various Christian sects at Kikuyu in the East African protectorate is the centre of the storm, the real question at stake being whether the reformed Church of England, as a body with Episcopal officers, can in any circumstances officially co-operate with other reformed Christian communities which accept the Bible and the Apostolic and Nicene creeds, but which reject Episcopacy as a form of church government.

The principal contribution to the discussion today is a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Ian MacDonald, M. P., written to the Primate begging him to make public his intention as to the nature of the court to which the matters raised by the Bishop of Zanzibar will be submitted. In reply, the Archbishop points out that he has attempted to expedite the Bishop's return to England, but that at the present time he is without any specific information as to the exact request which may be placed before him. The Archbishop adds:

"It would cause me genuine satisfaction were the controversialists to see their way were long to lay down their pens and await such formal action as I must myself take for dealing properly with what is referred to me. I refrain absolutely from expressing my opinion beforehand upon the subjects at issue. It is my duty as well as my wish to secure that at the proper time the Bishop of Zanzibar should have ample opportunity of laying his case before the proper ecclesiastical authority."

GERMAN CHURCH PROBLEM

Pressure Applied to Keep Members Within the Fold.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The newspapers here say that the judge of a municipal court has refused to administer the oath to witnesses in a court proceeding because they were not members of the church. The judge said he doubted the validity of an oath administered to such persons.

The incident is considered important because of the general movement throughout the country of members to withdraw from the state church in order to escape payment of compulsory church taxes. The withdrawals reached such proportions last week that scores of extra officials were on duty registering them.

WOMAN IN AERIAL LOOP

Miss Trehawke Davies Passesenger with Gustave Hamel.

London, Jan. 2.—Gustave Hamel, for the first time in the history of aviation, looped the loop today at the Hendon aerodrome in an aeroplane, with a woman passenger. The passenger was Miss Mary Trehawke Davies, who had accompanied Hamel on many previous flights, notable among them one from London to Paris. In the Paris flight Miss Davies gained the distinction of being the first woman to cross the English Channel in a heavier-than-air machine.

Montreal Gets Water Again.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—Water was forced through the repaired conduit at 7 o'clock to-night, and at 10:35 residents in the famine district began to receive the first pipe supply of water they had had since Christmas Day.

ROAD CONTRACTORS COERCED ENGINEERS

Impossible to Make Favorites Do Work Right, Say Witnesses.

CALL PAUL SCHULTZ THE MAN HIGHER UP

Whole Thing a Farce, Asserts Carlisle and Intimates Osborne Is "Crazy."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, Jan. 2.—Three engineers in the State Highway Department testified at this evening's session of the Osborne Inquiry:

That they and other state engineers were under the domination of the state road contractors.

That the Rob Roy Contracting Company, of Troy, built a stretch of road just outside of Albany last September at a cost of \$9,800, and that the road contained poor materials and was badly built.

That Paul Schultz, Second Deputy Commissioner of Highways, allowed the road to be built with rejected materials.

That the road to-day is bad, the foundation poor and its surface broken and uneven.

That William Shield, president of the Rob Roy company, threatened one of the state's division engineers who rejected the materials in the first instance as poor, and that a few days later the engineer was transferred to another job.

That Schultz and Harry Pitkin, acting chief division engineer, allowed the Rob Roy company to build other stretches of road, one costing \$18,800, despite the protests of state division engineers, who said the materials were poor and not up to specifications.

When John N. Carlisle, State Commissioner of Highways, was asked by the Tribune correspondent what he thought of the testimony, he said:

"The whole testimony is a farce. If Osborne says the state lost money he is crazy. The whole thing is a joke. Schultz is honest. When he returns to town tomorrow he will explain everything satisfactorily. That bit of road just outside of Albany which was testified about is one of the best bits of road ever built in this state."

Must Waive Immunity.

Carlisle denied that he had appointed Schultz on the recommendation of Joseph Murphy, the Democratic leader of Troy, Schultz's home town. He said he did not know if Schultz had been formerly in the employ of the Rob Roy company. James W. Osborne was told what Carlisle said.

"I won't make any comment," said Mr. Osborne, "but I don't want to ride on any of those roads that we heard about this afternoon. Incidentally, Mr. Schultz won't explain anything to me unless he first signs a waiver of immunity."

John Consalus, mentioned by John A. Hennessy in his pre-election exposé of the road graft, is one of the officers of the Rob Roy company.

Daniel A. Young, an engineer in the Highways Department, was the first witness. He told of an asphalt road built by the Rob Roy company between Amsterdam and Schenectady that cost the state \$18,800. Part of the asphalt, he said, was below specification. He said he wrote a letter to Ralph Russell, head of the Bureau of Repairs, protesting against the use of the asphalt, but that his protest was ignored and the asphalt used.

He next told of a brick road near Amsterdam built by Joseph Walker, in the Dix regime. The specification called for screened gravel as a foundation, but on nearly two miles of road unscreened, dirty gravel, containing as high as 40 per cent of loam, was permitted to be used. This road cost the state \$18,200.

"When it rains, the rain washes the loam away and the road sinks," said the witness, in answer to a question by Mr. Osborne.

"This accounts for some of the roads that disappear over night," was Mr. Osborne's comment.

The witness said that one result of such experiences to state engineers was that they became afraid to report unfavorably against favored contractors.